

DIDSURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1915

No. 45

KNOWING HOW :::

IS JUST PLAIN,
GOOD BUSINESS



You know that old saying "Birds of a feather flock together"—we take a certain amount of pride in offering you Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear because we are following in our business the same principles that have made this Underwear such a wonderful success.

It was only natural that we in our endeavor to offer you real values, should become interested in the sale of Underwear whose makers have had quality and value their watchword for over 25 years.

This not only holds good in Underwear, but throughout our entire store you will find proofs of careful buying for your benefit.

We want you to see Stanfield's finely knitted all wool garments for winter wear, which are without a doubt the best on the market, the many other fabrics and weights of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.

Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.00

We have a cheaper grade at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per Garment

J. V. BERSCHT
HABERDASHER

Pirie's Reputation

For Cheap and Good Groceries
has stood the test

Our increase in business has been gratifying. It is sufficient proof that it pays to buy your groceries from us.

No high rents or wages to pay. We give our customers the full benefit. Better values, better service and better groceries.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS

arriving daily. Get our prices and save money.
BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED AT PIRIE'S
PHONE 86

The annual meeting of the shareholders and directors of the Curling Club Limited will be held in the schoolhouse on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock to receive the annual report and to conduct further business. All shareholders are earnestly requested to be present.

Mrs. J. C. Riner returned from her visit to Peoria, Ill., and other U. S. points on Sunday last. In her travels she also visited with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thompson in California and of course took in the San Francisco Exposition. Mrs. Riner is another visitor to the Exposition who returns full of praise for the Canadian building and exhibits and states that it easily is the best exhibit on the grounds. She states that Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, who are well

known in Didsbury, may not return till next spring.

The Ladies Aid of the Evangelical church will hold their annual sale in Mr. J. V. Berscht's vacated store on Saturday afternoon, November 13th, commencing at 2 o'clock. They will have all kinds of home-made cooking, such as home-made bread, buns, doughnuts, fancy cakes, etc. Also different kinds of aprons, dusting caps and different kinds of fancy articles. Sandwiches and coffee will be served, as well as ice cream and cake.

The first real cold weather this fall in this district set in on Monday and on Monday night it started to snow and it kept up till Tuesday night. The fine weather of the last few weeks gave the

School Report for October

ROOM III

Grade VI — Ruby Metzgar, Vera Sexsmith, Vera Hehn, Maggie Sexsmith, Ethel Mortimer, Leona Weber, Melville Cooper, Wilbert Geib, Harry Atkins, Laura Good, Edith Proctor, Leslie Roeth, Bruce Paton, Stanley McLean

Grade V — Myra Herber, Marie English, Aylmer Liesemer, Ernest Clarke, Orval Paton, Willard Ryckman, Ruth Noehren, Frank Frost, Paul Spink, Rosy Rupp, Chenowith Noehren, Ida Gertz, Olive Gatherecole.

Grade IV — Thelma Sexsmith, Vena Dowdell, Orlando Hehn, Marjorie Good, Valva Fraklin, Hilda Frost, Fern Stauffer, Lewis Alloway, Irene Walder, Roy English, Edith Anderson, Meta Geib, Ralph LeBlanc, Hubert Jones. Miss A. E. Kerr, Teacher.

Annual Report Baseball Club

Owing to the inclemency of the weather during the season of 1915 and the heavy expenses the club was unable to settle the accounts in full but the managing committee is calling a meeting to arrange to have outstanding accounts paid as soon as possible. A series of dances are to be given during the winter and we trust the boys will have the support of all who enjoy dancing. The committee and management during the past season done their utmost to give the fans good baseball, but weather conditions being bad hence the deficit. The books are open for inspection at Mr. J. Pirie's store for the benefit of any person wishing to see how the money was expended.

FINANCIAL STANDING BASEBALL CLUB 1915

RECEIPTS

Gate receipts.....	\$189.55
Proceeds from dances.....	110.50
Donations collected.....	75.50

Total..... \$375.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Cash paid for clubs expenses during season	\$375.55
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ACCOUNTS STILL UNPAID

Jas. McGhee, tickets and expenses, Innisfail.....	\$21.15
Didsbury Auto Co.....	34.00
Albert Howe.....	11.00
C. Hillebrecht.....	6.50
J. M. Hysmith.....	5.50
H. E. Osmond.....	3.50
O. E. Wait.....	6.00
I. V. Berscht.....	3.00
W. G. Liesemer.....	5.25

\$471.45

Leaving deficit acct..... \$95.90

Married

McGHEE—Low—At Calgary, on Saturday, November 6th, 1915, Miss E. Low to Mr. J. McGhee, Rev. Dr. Clark officiating.

farmers a chance to get some of their fall-plowing done but they are still behind as threshing operations were delayed so long, in fact there is still a lot of threshing to be done. Crops are turning out far better than expected, both as to yield and quality.

In connection with the Anniversary services of the Presbyterian church, the ladies will hold a bazaar in the Jackson block on Saturday, November 20th, commencing at 2 p.m. Kitchen articles such as aprons, bags, etc., gifts suitable for Christmas presents, fancy dress dolls, candy, homemade cooking, salads, etc., will be on sale. Tea will be served during the afternoon.

An auction sale of furniture will be conducted at J. V. Berscht's vacant store on Oaler street

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss T. McCorquodale of West Zyrora, Ont., visited with Mr. and Mrs. C. Youngs last week.

A. R. McCue of Calgary, is relieving J. A. McGhee, the local C.P.R. agent, for a few weeks.

Mr. J. B. Coulth of Calgary spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dickson.

Try some of the coffee and cake at the Ladies Aid sale on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Hohn and son of Peoria, Ill., returned with her sister Mrs. J. C. Riner to spend a few weeks in Didsbury.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Dickson and Miss Dickson of Innisfail, spent the week end with their son D. B. Dickson.

Mrs. Parker Reed, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. J. E. Stauffer will have charge of the Red Cross tea room on Friday afternoon.

G. B. Sexsmith will hold an auction sale of furniture at his office on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock for S. J. Loveland.

Mr. D. G. Moyer of Alsask, was a visitor in town for a few days this week. Mr. Moyer is one of Didsbury's old timers and was a Councillor for a term.

The McClaine-Wriggleworth Co. have completed the alterations to their office in the north end of town. The new office suite is in the south part of the same building and the old offices will be added to their already large warehouse for feed, implements, etc.

Miss Vera Cole, B. A., spent the week end in Innisfail, visiting friends. On Saturday evening a surprise party was given in her honor at which she was heartily welcomed back in Innisfail again—even for a short time.

"I've sold the Kaiser for \$2." We thought this rather too much to pay for the real Kaiser but when we were given to understand that it was a dog that was meant and that the seller was giving the proceeds to the Patriotic Fund we changed our opinion somewhat. Kaiser was a dog that had been presented to Mr. W. F. Sick.

Members of King Hiram Lodge A.F. & A.M., are reminded that the regular meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next and that the District Deputy Grand Master will be present. All members are requested to make a special effort to attend this meeting, and the latchstring is out for any visiting members.

The Rugby Women's Institute invites you to a miscellaneous auction sale and concert at the Rugby schoolhouse on Friday evening, November 19th, beginning at 8 o'clock. Noted auctioneers will be in charge, and there will also be nuts and candy booths. Donations of articles from towels down to spoons will be thankfully received. Proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross Fund.

An auction sale of furniture will be conducted at J. V. Berscht's vacant store on Oaler street

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$209.35
Didsbury Schools.....	4.50
A. C. Neufeldt.....	2.00
	\$215.85

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$26.45
W. F. Sick, from the sale of the Kaiser.....	2.00
	\$28.45

BUSINESS LOCALS

SC A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

GOOD CHRISTIAN HOMES wanted for two healthy, active boys aged 12 and 14 years. Separate homes preferred. Apply to Pioneer Office.

MECKLENBURG, the well known eye specialist, will be at Three Hills on December 6th and Trochu, December 7th. Consult him for your eye troubles.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

MR. A. A. STAUFFER wishes to announce that he has taken over the blacksmith business formerly conducted by J. Mortimer and will be glad to have a share of your business.

GIRL WANTED—Girl wanted for housework. Apply to Pioneer Office or to Ghost Pine Creek store.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature of a Joint Account

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone 15
Didsbury, Alta.

by J. N. Paton on Monday next for A. Miller who is leaving Didsbury. Sale at 1.30 p.m.

A Patriotic Rally will be held in the Opera House on Thursday evening, November 18th. Three speakers from Calgary will be present, T. M. Tweedie, M.L.A., J. M. Carson and A. L. Smith, and it is hoped that one of the returned soldiers from the front will be present to give an address. The Didsbury orchestra will be in attendance. No admission will be charged. The meeting is to be held in support of the Patriotic Fund and its work and needs will be explained by the speakers. Everybody is requested to be present.

Is ready to serve over all kinds of puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED Head Office - Montreal

30

WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatchewan, Calgary and Edmonton

ENLIST NOW

With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to

PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES

Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Irrigation Farmer Gets Big Crop
Robert Comer, one of the Colorado irrigationists who settled near Basalt a year and last spring, has good reason to congratulate himself upon his decision to take up irrigated land in Southern Alberta. He has just threshed 70 acres of wheat which yielded an average of 54 bushels to the acre. Five acres of wheat grown on land that was planted to potatoes a year ago yielded an average of 69 bushels per acre. All of this land had been fall irrigated.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A Poser

Precocious Offspring—Pa, may I ask just one more question?

Patient Father—Yes, my son. Just one more.

Precocious Offspring—Well, then, pa, how is it that the night falls, but it's only the day that breaks?

Inappropriate Costume
"I think you'd better keep quiet, and people will cover our quarrels with the cloak of charity."

"I don't approve of the cloak of charity worn with spats beneath."

For Clean Seed Grain

Seed Grain Grade is Put Into Effect in West

A new grade of wheat, oats and barley has been put into effect by order in-council.

This special grade will be known as the "seed grain grade," and certificates for this grade will be issued from the interior storage elevators at Moose Jaw, Calgary and Saskatoon. The minister of agriculture will place seed inspectors at these elevators and grain sent out will be under certificate from them. A memorandum just issued contains an explanation of the new grades. It says:

"The new government interior storage elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon are splendidly equipped for cleaning and warehousing seed grain. They were designed to meet the very real need of proper facilities that would make grade of wheat, oats and barley that are clean and suitable for seed. This grade will become effective about December 1, after which it will be given for car lots of clean grain of superior quality, including red rye and marquis wheat, white oats and six-gowed barley submitted for inspection and cleaning at any of the government interior terminal elevators. Warehouse receipts and certificates of grading will be issued as for the standard commercial grades thus making this grade conveniently available in commerce to farmers, seedmen and grain dealers who sell seed grain."

"It is not to be supposed that this grade of seed grain is comparable with selected seed grain that is pure as to variety, grown by expert seed-growers, subjected to special screening, and offered in the market at high prices. It is rather the object to provide a substitute for commercial grade that are more or less contaminated with weed seeds, and which have heretofore constituted the main source of supply of grain that has been used for seed."

Every careful and observant mother knows when her child suffers from worms. She also knows that if some remedy be not speedily applied much harm will result to the infant. The best application that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They drive worms from the system and set up a stimulating and soothing effect, so that the child's progress thereafter is painless and satisfying.

Predicted the War

In the English Review Major de Breze Darnly-Stuart-Stephens declares that he predicted the war almost a year previous to the outbreak. He has long pursued investigations on the development of German strategic railways on the Belgian frontier and was imprisoned by the Germans in a fortress at Leipzig for his unbecoming activities.

He said in his article: "It was at a quarter to three on the afternoon of October the third, 1913, that I saw the last spike driven into the last chain of the five and a half miles long line that completed the mesalliance between the railway systems of Germany and its destined prey. That evening at Lille, as I stepped on board the train for Brussels and Ostend I observed to Mr. T., an impudent provider of rifles for cash and no questions asked: 'If I were you, my dear fellow, I would send the ladies of my family to Brighton next summer instead of Blankenberge for a surety on the next August English Bank Holiday the German monster will spring.'

The railway in question is that between Malmedy and Stavelot.



WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial."—Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicines but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since."—Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1076

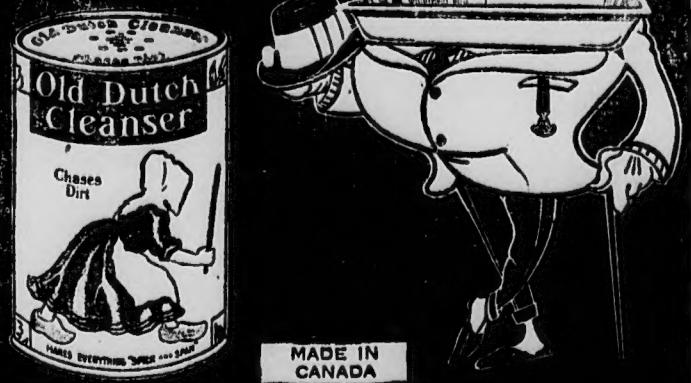
Money in Livestock

Excellent Plan to Interest Farmers in Livestock Industry

It is generally recognized that although grain growing may produce immediate profits, the safe and sound basis of agriculture in Western Canada, as everywhere else, is stock-raising. Although herds grow rapidly after the first few years, it takes a little capital to make a proper start, and many farmers continue growing grain as their main industry because they do not feel able to wait the several years necessary before a herd of stock can be built up. To assist farmers in this predicament, and also incidentally to assist themselves through improved business conditions, business men at certain points have organized to raise capital for the purchase of livestock, which is advanced to farmers with an opportunity to pay it back out of the proceeds. At Lethbridge, the organization has now placed 57 animals with settlers in that district, and the results show that farmers who took advantage of this opportunity are now making good money from the milk, cream, and natural increase which they are able to market. Their payments are being met regularly, and the livestock industry is being placed on a sound footing in the district.

Says Simon Sank

"I do not think
I could much stouter be,
Old Dutch you know,
A healthy glow
Has always given me."



A Determined Woman

Finally Found a Food That Helped Her

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a western woman. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a commercial traveller.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use Grape-Nuts the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells it to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read this above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Prohibition Spreads

North Carolina went dry a few days ago. It was the nineteenth state to endorse prohibition. The others are: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maine, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs.—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,

T. B. LAVERS,

St. John.

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—
You were quite obscure before I married you.

Artist—You didn't have any trouble finding me.

Edith—Miss Oldgirl says she has just reached the marriageable age.

Marie—You don't say. I wonder what delayed her.

Indians Will Not Starve This Winter

Reports received by the department of Indian affairs from its various agencies in the north and west indicate that the Indians may be expected to pass the coming winter with as little degree of hardship as possible under the circumstances of decreased demand for fur trapping.

Last winter some assistance was given to the Indians in the north to secure provisions and traps to catch food, this being rendered necessary on account of the fact that the trading companies did not make the usual advances for the winter trapping.

Reports are to the effect that food is very plentiful this fall, and that there will be no fear of hardship from starvation to those who desire to trap for food purposes.

Work is also said to be assured in many localities to all industrious and able-bodied men.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callous comes out without injury to the flesh.

Shell Game

Mrs. Greene—Here's a most interesting article, Ezra, entitled "The Money Question in a Nutshell."

Ezra Greene—I know all 'bout it, Hannah: the pea ain't there at all when ye pick the shell up, darn 'em!



Make Monday Ironing Day

LET Sunlight Soap do your washing Monday morning and you can do the light ironing Monday afternoon.

The rub, rub, rub at the board has no place in the Sunlight way—so with the hardest part of washing cut out you'll feel like making it a good day's work by doing at least part of the ironing.

Follow the directions that cut your work in half and remember there's nothing in Sunlight to injure fine fabric or dainty hand. A \$5,000 guarantee backs this statement.

Sunlight Soap

5c.
A BAR

All grocers
sell and
recommend it

1011

EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR REMOVAL OF GERMAN SUBMARINE PERIL

WILL NOW NO LONGER CONSTITUTE A MENACE

New Means of Dealing with Enemy Submarines Have Been Evolved by Great Britain, and it is Believed That These Methods will Revolutionize Navy Warfare

Great Britain has put into effective operation means of combating the submarine, which, according to official reports to the United States, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between 50 and 70. The report declares that the British admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea craft. New modes of offensive and defence that may revolutionize navy warfare have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased, it will no longer constitute a menace.

According to the reports destruction or capture of 50 submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number had reached 70. A dinner was given recently in London which was attended by high government officials in celebration of the destruction of the 50th underwater enemy.

While the greatest secrecy is maintained the United States has information concerning the methods which have been employed. A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the approach of a submarine by sound from observation boats or stations planted on shore connected with points on the mainland.

Huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to pass and in open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships, nets suspended with floats have been cast. Then patrols congregate and when the submarine comes to the surface, as it evidently must, it is destroyed by gun fire or captured.

A special type of mine also has been devised which is laid in large fields that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching dangerous lanes.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil from concealed places along the coasts has been disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals.

Aeroplanes are exceedingly useful in locating submarines. They can detect one even 100 feet beneath the surface. It is a habit of the German submarines to slip into favorable position along the steamer lanes and lie on the bottom for long periods, rising occasionally for observation. As the batteries are not exhausted, the boats not being in motion, only a brief stay on the surface is necessary to renew the air supply and take a hurried observation. Undersea boats adopting these tactics have been the most difficult to catch. Here the aeroplanes have shown their great usefulness as the comparatively shallow water along much of the British coast makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the ships lying on the bottom. The aeroplane notes the position and notes the nearest destroyer or patrol boat, which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

New Air Weapon

Germans Are Perfecting a New Aerial Engine

The aerial torpedo invented by a Swedish officer and sold to Krupps may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell fitted with a turbine engine driven by gas pressure; the German air torpedo is more like an airship fitted with propellers driven by electricity, and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can, theoretically, remain in the air for three hours, and can be controlled from a distance of two miles. Both weapons are discharged from a tube like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

In shape, this torpedo of the air, which is about seven feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About one-sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom, and an electric motor generator secured to the top. The machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves acting on the Telefunken system of wireless, and it is claimed that up to a distance of two miles the air torpedo can be steered at will.

The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed gas, but as it is heavier than the air, two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in the air, while the motive power is supplied by propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over the selected target it is made to assume a vertical position, the lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped, and the torpedo dives to the ground, carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell, and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

Originally, these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it has now been found they can be manipulated from warships. According to information, Germany purposes to use torpedoes of the air against the British fleet, and for that purpose small, swift craft, armed only with aerial torpedoes, are building or have already been built.

Saskatchewan Fruits

The campaign carried on for several years by the board of trade at Saskatoon to induce small farmers to engage in fruit raising is beginning to have effect, and some excellent orchards of small fruits have resulted this season. These fruits include the usual hardy varieties, also some fine showings of plums, apples, cherries, and even grapes, of which some fine vines of the Concord variety have this year borne in the open air.

The vacancy in the position of statistician of the labor department has been filled by the appointment of Bryce M. Stewart, who for some time has been in the department.

Mr. Stewart succeeds Robert H. Coats, the new census commissioner. He is a native of Brockville and graduated at Queen's and Columbia Universities.

Roar of French Guns

Uncanny Sensation as of the Underground Growling of Distant Volcano

The Cologne Gazette publishes the following account by the German author, Dr. George Wagner, of the terrible bombardment which preceded the French attack in Champagne:

It is Friday morning. During the night we have been hearing the sound of distant gunfire, which in volume and duration exceeded anything experienced since we have been here. Yesterday evening the bombardment was exceptionally lively. Then it died down towards midnight, but about 4 o'clock this morning it started afresh with the unprecedented intensity typical of a big scale bombardment, with shot following shot in one unbroken growl of thunder like the roll of drums.

One hour—two hours—four hours—still there was no end to it. The like of it had not been heard since the days when the first German advance passed like a storm over this section. Where is it? What does it mean?

The thunder of distant guns can be better heard upon the hills than in the valley, so we went up to the top of the hill which rises outside the town. I have just returned. It is now 11 a.m., and the guns are still thundering the extraordinary roar of a bombardment in the Argonne, which was the prelude to a French attack on the Marie Therese field works. It has lasted from eight to eleven—three hours, and the other bombardment has already been going on more than twice as long.

The whole atmosphere is in a state of dull vibration. It seems as if one perceived the sound not only with the ear, but as if one had the physical sensation of being shaken by air waves. It is as if the sound came up from unknown depths of the earth, indeed, more than anything it is like the uncanny underground growling of a distant volcano in eruption, shaking the earth's crust for miles around, and making it tremble like a man in a fit of rage.

Large War Orders

Inquiries From Allies For Blankets, Overcoats, Etc.

Inquiries are being made by the different nations of the allies, about the possibility of getting clothing, blankets, and other such equipment manufactured in Canada. The Canadian mills are anxious to serve the Canadian government first and are at present busy with the home government's orders. They will be busy until December 1 on this. Then, however, they will be able to make stuff for other countries. Through the Textile Association an order for 100,000 blankets, worth probably \$300,000, has been placed with Canadian mills for the British government.

Mr. F. Barry Hayes of the Toronto Carpet Company has been negotiating with the Russian government for an order for overcoats. There seems no doubt that big orders will come to Canadians from Russia.

It is understood from other sources that the Russian government has also ordered several million dollars' worth of blankets. This order awaits the acceptance of the Canadian mills. The Italian government is also said to have ordered a million dollars' worth.

Hoax—I wonder where they get their submarine crews.

Hoax—Dunno; but I suppose in the low dives would be a good place to look for 'em.

A Good Ally

A Frenchman Pays a Tribute to the Navy of Britain

I write this letter from one of the British warships which the Germans declared they sank during one of the encounters which cost them so dear. The admiral commanding it is relating the phases of the battle and showing me the parts of the vessel which were hit by the enemy's projectiles. They only damaged the ship, and today it is completely repaired and ready for a fresh fight. Around us is stationed under steam a wonderful fleet of the most formidable and mightiest units which prove to the world that Great Britain's naval renown has lost nothing of its legitimacy.

It is a great object lesson for me to be able to contemplate after seeing the British army, which watched over a part of our northern front—the navy which assures the freedom of our communications, the security of our coasts, and the final restoration of Belgium to independence and fullness of its rights.

How I wish I could tell everything. Unfortunately, I am bound to punch reserve and circumspection. But I need only hint, and what I must conceal will be minded.

We can no longer be concealed that the number of German submarines decreased since the debut of their operations is very considerable.

One of the principal results of Great Britain's maritime action has been to render ineffective the attempted blockade which the Germans, in defiance of the laws of war, imagined they could accomplish by employing the most formidable naval weapon which science has placed in their hands. All the precautions that long experience of the sea and its battles could suggest have been taken. Skill, boldness, courage and energy have met all the needs of the case. As surely as the submarines of Admiral Tirpitz have not exhausted the list of their exploits. They will continue to show in attacking warships an audacity which their enemies were the first to recognize. But their impotence becomes manifest in crimes against private individuals and the danger of their operations against themselves has lost much of its importance. Their field of action is limited, their power of destruction meets barriers. The losses to which they expose themselves, and those already suffered, cannot indefinitely be made good.

The spectacle of the land army created by Lord Kitchener had roused my admiration of the resources and determination of the country which has improvised it. The spectacle of its naval forces, organized and led by sailors, who are heirs of the most memorable traditions in history, confirms my convictions that nothing will bring low or overcome the maritime effort of our mighty ally.—Stephen Pichon.

Brutality of the Germans

Russian Soldiers Found With Their Tongues Cut

Russians charge the Germans with resuming the campaign of atrocities with which they sought to frighten the Russians at the beginning of the war, but which had diminished in recent months. Finding the towns and villages evacuated by the Russians bare of provisions and the distances between the towns becoming greater the farther they penetrated into the country, and incessantly harassed by the Russians' troops, some of the invaders are declared to display a ferocious and revengeful temper.

The atrocities laid at their door are said by the Russian people to be as bad as those committed in Belgium just after the opening of the war. In many places, for example, especially in the three days' fight around the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, all the Russian wounded left on the battle-fields were killed, according to Russian reports.

Moscow newspapers describe, giving names and details, the repulsive affair near Vilkomir, northeast of Vilna. Half a company of Russians with three young officers were trapped by the Germans in a farm house August 6.

"All the soldiers, numbering 204, were killed," says the Russkoye Selo. "Some were found with their tongues cut out. The officers, Valdemar Kister, Sergius Mlats and Emile Balgin, were especially ill-treated. Kister, though wounded and lying on the ground, was bayoneted several times and the last ferocious blow sent the bayonet through his left eye and head, into the ground. Balgin was bayoneted, but was living and protesting when the Germans buried him. The third officer was covered with bayonet wounds when found dead.

These details were given by a peasant found later tied to a tree. From his place he witnessed everything. Now that the tide is turning against the Germans they commit terrible crimes in revenge for being forced to retreat."

Vacuum Fly Catcher

A New York man has put his vacuum cleaner and phonograph horn to the task of catching restless flies and mosquitoes. The phonograph horn is attached to the end of the hose leading from the electric vacuum cleaner and the motor is started. With this apparatus flies and mosquitoes can be caught on the wing in less time than it takes to tell of it, for when the mouth of the horn is brought close to the insect the strong current of air sucks it down the tube to captivity within the cleaner.

Hoax—I wonder where they get their submarine crews.

Hoax—Dunno; but I suppose in the low dives would be a good place to look for 'em.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE BRITISH TOOK THE TOWN OF LOOS

ELABORATENESS OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES

Germans Fought Desperately and the Viciousness of Their Resistance was Due to Their Rage Over the Loss of Their Dugouts Which Cost Them so Much Labor

The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees and earthworks charred by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking points where the British troops are organizing their guns and the Germans are preparing a new defense line.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the eye sore twin towers of the mining town of Loos that they now have in their possession this German position.

The church at Loos which had been used as an observation post is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

The normal population of Loos is ten thousand poor miners and their families. Three hundred of these remained during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked, miserable homes. One old woman, who cooked for the Germans, is now cooking for the British.

As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward it in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned away to rescue them, but before they could get the women under some sort of shelter two of them were wounded.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their lines. Dugouts of thirty feet depth, were cemented and corrugated electric lights and armchairs. Some of them were impeneable even to high explosive shells of big calibre. The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches to bits and battered the firing trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a flattening of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment. Sprinting toward the German trench they arrived almost without opposition. Then the German trench was theirs, with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris. Others had their openings blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated. When a dugout had been unharmed, the British soldiers, with bayonets fixed or bombs in hands, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out.

All in the dugouts might surrender,

or, on the other hand, if a British soldier started to enter or even showed himself, he was received with a fusillade. In case of refusal to surrender, bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The Germans surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always, for some of them died to the last man.

Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. In these sudden encounters at close quarters, where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout, the bayonet, bombs and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the ensuing melee.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of prisoners in such a confined space as their regular trench. With rifles and bombs lying about, the Germans, even after capitulating, were likely to seize them and rush to the cover of a traverse trench or into a shell crater and renew the fight.

The Germans fought desperately and the viciousness of their counter-attacks apparently was due to rage over the loss of their comfortable dugouts, which had cost them so much painstaking labor and the unpleasant prospect of a winter in the mud building caves.

The rear of the army during the action presented a wondrous varied scene, which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded walking back, the steady tramp of fresh regiments going forward, processions of swift, smooth running motor ambulances, whose burdens would be back in England in 24 hours, longer and seemingly endless processions of powerful motor trucks loaded with shells to feed the hungry, ever-thundering unseen guns, troops of the reserves in the field or beside the gorged roads, waiting their call, while the French population stood in their doorways and asked for the latest news.

At a place near the front a park of captured guns guarded by a pacing British sentry seemed an attraction more symbolic of success to inhabitants than to the parties of German prisoners. The distances of the last ranges at which they were fired before the British infantry engulfed them are chalked on some of the gun-shields. Perhaps the most interesting trophy is a Russian machine gun taken by the Germans from the Russians on the eastern front and now re-taken by the British.

The German prisoners were well clothed, neat and fresh in their comfortable dugouts, where they were caught by surprise, but evidently they appreciated the generosity of the British rations. Three thousand prisoners were taken by the British, which was a small percentage of the German loss.

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Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., superintendent agriculture and animal industry, C.P.R., Calgary, "Livestock on an Irrigated Farm."

G. D. Walters, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "Field Irrigation Investigation by the Irrigation Branch, Department of the Interior."

Others who have accepted invitations to be present and address the delegates are Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan; E. F. Drake, superintendent of irrigation, Ottawa; Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, British Columbia; P. H. Peters, commissioner of irrigation, department of the interior, Calgary; T. A. Hargrave, president, Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Saskatchewan; Asa B. Thompson, president, Oregon Irrigation Congress, Portland, Oregon; G. A. Marnoch, president, Lethbridge Board of trade; J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president, C.P.R., etc.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, will open the convention and officially welcome the delegates.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture and president of the association will be in the chair. J. S. Mayor, chairman of the local board of control, will assist him.

Defect in Farming System

"Every farm in the United States should be an efficiently organized factory, busy the whole year round," declared Charles Dillon of Topeka, Kan., in an address before the Farmers' National Congress at Omaha. He added that the farmer should sell his products through co-operation with factories. Mr. Dillon declared that the fundamental weakness of the American farm as an economic institution is its failure to give profitable employment to the owner, the hired man and the family throughout the year.

Stocks of absinthe now are being converted into an ingredient for explosives at a co-operative distillery at Pointoise, France, which has been supplying clear alcohol extracted from beet roots to government explosive factories; where it is used in the manufacturing of gunpowder.

Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Maple Creek, Sask., "Live-

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Exciting Times at the Front

(Continued from last page)

we are doing more work here than in the actual firing line. Thank goodness we are only out for a short time—I would much rather be in the firing line.

Well Eva, this is some exciting game, believe me. It is very funny at times I will quote some instances. Some time ago while we were in the reserve dugouts and before we were accustomed to the whiz of the bullets practically the first time we had heard any, we were carrying rats to the firing line and of course the bullets were singing past, but very high, and reports of the rifles and guns were very plain and distinct. Naturally, being green, we would duck when a bullet would fly past. Some were more nervous than others and of course became the goat for the jokes. One fellow was very jumpy and when a report would be heard close at hand, would fall to the ground and lay flat until somebody would get him up and make him go on. This was very funny, but when

we were getting closer to the line and the bullets began to get close he got quite excited and spent most of his time on the ground. After one of his periodical spasms of rest, he had just got on his feet when one of the boys behind him threw a hard piece of clay and just as it hit him a gun went off. Well that put the "tin hat" on everything. He dropped his load, clapped his hand to the back of his head and yelled "I'm shot—I'm shot—I'm killed—there's a hole in the back of my head," etc. During his scramble he got out of line and fell into a shell trench about 8 ft. deep and with about a feet of water in it. "Talk about your talk about," we had to let down boards to get him out and when he got out he had left his rifle behind and had to get down again and get it. We were supposed to be silent but I simply had to laugh or bust, so I laughed and roared with the rest of the bunch.

Just moving so will have to say "Au Revoir." Just reminds me. When we had landed in France, and were moving through some towns the boys were saying Bon Jour "Manure" instead of as usual "Monsieur" GEORGE

Notes on War Conditions

The Germans are now dropping bombs on merchant vessels from aeroplanes. A few vessels have been destroyed during the last week.

The Greek Premier Zamas has resigned because of opposition by the Venizel's party. A new premier has been appointed by King Constantine but Greece will still remain neutral.

The Serbians are putting up a stiff fight but are being overwhelmed by superior numbers. The Allies are landing large bodies of troops at

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Germany's Task Is Hopeless

American Writer Declares Huns Will Strive to Get Peace

"From now on Germany will be found working in every manner possible to bring about a declaration of peace. She has driven into Russia as far as she is likely to go because the territory already taken will require organization and if it is to be held it will require an army of occupation of 1,000,000 men. Belgium alone demands an army of the same kind totaling 250,000. When these immense forces are taken from the armies which must be used against the allies it can easily be recognized that the Teutonic allies have gone about as far as they can hope, and that they now have every reason to wish for a cessation of hostilities."

This is the view of the present situation by Mr. Arno Dorsch, who spent ten months at the front as the representative of World's Work and the New York World. In that period he was with the British, the French and the German armies, and his observations lead him to believe that the organization of the two former, at the date of his departure, about three months ago, was as perfect as that of their enemies.

"I do not believe that the Germans can hope to penetrate the line of steel which holds them back on the western frontier," he says. "They failed to occupy Paris in 1914 when they had the bulk of their resources of men, artillery, etc., bent to the task, and I don't care how many army corps they bring to the west, I cannot see how they can hope to break through now with France and Britain thoroughly prepared for any eventuality. When I left the latter's defence was consolidated. It was hard as steel, from the sea to Switzerland, and it is my firm conviction that, if Germany makes any attempt it will meet with ignominious failure."

When war broke out Mr. Dorsch was in the old country. He went to the continent on the heels of the British expeditionary force armed with a British and an American passport. In Belgium he met Irving S. Cobb, Will Lwin and John T. McCutcheon, three famous American writers. They were in Brussels together when the Germans were pounding at the defences of Liege, and as the invaders advanced, the four hired a taxi-cab and went out to meet them. The story of their adventures has been thrillingly told by all the principals. Mr. Cobb has just completed a lecturing tour of America in which he amplified the incidents of the occasion from the platform. Since then Mr. Dorsch has penetrated the German lines twice and while having had some disagreeable experiences, found that his American citizenship was ample protection. There was no doubt, he said, of the savagery of the German soldiery in Belgium. The peasants, obviously, kept out of the way of their unwelcome visitors as much as possible. Their demeanor always was humble and unobtrusive. And yet the invaders went abroad armed to the teeth and ready to take the most extreme measures at the slightest indication of trouble. They were very apt to become panicky, and in such condition were guilty of terrible things.

In Liege, for instance, a company of Germans occupying the top floor of a high building, which overlooked all other neighboring structures, and in which they were perfectly safe, were disturbed in some way, possibly by the firing of a shot, and rushing to the windows they filled every house in the vicinity full of holes. Consequently hundreds of innocent and sleeping people were killed.

That the destruction of Louvain was the occasion of a drunken orgy is the opinion of Mr. Dorsch. He says that the soldiery absolutely got out of the control of any of their officers who might have been leniently disposed. Not only did they fire the city, but they slaughtered citizens right and left. In a visit to the ruins some time after he had seen the bodies of twenty civilians taken from a cellar. No explanation as to how they happened to be there and no reason for their execution could be offered by the German officers who had been in charge at the time. They had simply been victims of the blood lust of the invaders.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs: "The explosion in Okhta munition factory at Petrograd, which killed scores and crippled the Russian army's supply, was caused by one of the head workers who was German. He left his house, which was in the plant, telling his housekeeper that if he had not returned within a given time it would indicate that he had been shown out of Russia as most other Germans had been. In that event, he told her to call a fellow worker by pressing a certain button. The man did not return and the woman followed his instructions and pressed the button. The explosion followed."

Fighting in Temperature Below Zero

The fighting between the Austrians and Italians in the Alps is of an unprecedented character, being at an altitude 11,000 feet amid snow and glaciers, with a temperature of below zero. The struggle is often interrupted by thick, icy mist, which renders everything invisible.

Despite difficulties, the Alpini have climbed the highest peaks, dislodged the enemy, pursued them, and made many prisoners. These include Kaisersjägers, considered the best Austrian Alpine troops, who, when captured, did not conceal their admiration for their foes. One Austrian lieutenant, pointing at the Alpini, said: "These are not men; they are devils."

A Remarkable Career

Interesting Points in the Life of the Late Sir Wm. Van Horne

Sir William Van Horne, who died at Montreal recently, rose from the foot of the ladder to wealth and fame as one of the builders of Canada. Although he was born in the United States, in Will County, Illinois, February 3, 1843, and gained railway experience with railroads in the central and western United States, it was after his moving to Canada and becoming general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1882 that he achieved his most notable triumph by pushing the railway to completion across the continent.

All the rest of his active life he was one of the heads of the Canadian Pacific, being vice president from 1884 to 1888, president from 1888 to 1899, and chairman of the board of directors from 1899 to 1910.

Sir William was the son of Cornelius Covenhoven van Horne, who was a lawyer at Joliet, Ill. The death of his father left young Van Horne to fight the battle of life when he was only 13 years of age. It appears he was fascinated from the first with the life of a railway man, for his first job was in the railroad yards. He soon afterwards became a telegraph operator for the Illinois Central, and his strides ahead in various capacities with the Michigan Central railway and the Chicago and Alton brought him up to his first important executive position as general superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern in 1871. Before going to Canada he also served as general manager of the Southern Minnesota railway and general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

He superintended the extension of the Canadian Pacific to the western coast and was present at the driving of the last spike, Nov. 7, 1885. The total mileage which later came under his control was over 3,500.

Aside from his fame as a railroad builder, Sir William became master of finance and was often pointed out as one of the score of men who formed the foundation of Canadian money. He was interested as an officer or director of a large number of corporations in Canada, the United States and Cuba. In the latter place he forged the Cuba railway company with a capital of \$8,000,000.

He was knighted by Queen Victoria in May, 1894, in recognition of his remarkable work in Canada, which included not only his railway and industrial work, but semi-public service as governor of McGill university, Queen Victoria hospital and numerous other institutions and notable contributions to the Canadian store of art treasures. The latter, which filled his mansion in Montreal, included paintings by many of the old masters and collections of Japanese art objects, which altogether represent a fortune.

During the advocacy in 1911 of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, Sir William Van Horne was conspicuous as one of those who opposed the idea. One of the illustrations with which he drove home his point was this:

"Our trade is \$97 per capita; that of the United States \$33. In other words, the water in our million stands at 97; theirs at 33, and they want us to take away the dam."

Some interesting sidelights on the character and ability of the late Sir William Van Horne are contained in a recent article in the Canadian Century.

Speaking of his great work in the construction of the C.P.R., the writer says:

"There are many picturesque accessories to lighten the record of such a man as Sir William. I like that picture of him that you hear from the old construction bosses of how, when he was out in the wilderness, with his armies of workmen from the Orient and Occident, carrying to a successful consummation thousands of miles of what were regarded as engineering impossibilities—how in the starlit nights in the vastness of the Rockies or the solitary waste of the plains, there would flow out upon the listening strain of music—the solace of a Chopin nocturne or the deeper melody of a Beethoven tone poem—telling Indian and Orient and European alike that the big chief Van Horne had been pleased with the results of the day's struggle with primeval care."

That music was of the big chief's own making—it came from his beloved violin.

To have built the C.P.R. was a greater achievement than the building of any other railway had ever been—a greater achievement than the building of any future railway can be. For he built through an unknown, untried land; he had to be prophet as well as pioneer, seer as well as seer.

The stories of the triumph, the humor and the tragedy of this great task may yet be gathered from the memory of living men and intimates of Sir William, like the friend he calls Tom Shaughnessy, who have heard scores and scores of such stories from Sir Williams' own lips.

Such stories for instance, as he tells of how he was once lost amid the interminable mountains of British Columbia; how he wandered all day, swallowed up in a vast landscape that stretched away in an endless sea of snow and glacier peaks, and how towards evening down among the trees on a mountain side he espied smoke, how he crawled on his hands and knees to the camp, fearing that it might be hostile Indians, and how to this big man with his giant hunger there floated on the breeze the glorious smell of frying beefsteak, betokening the fleshpots of a white man—as indeed it was—of his own surveyors.

When after the railway was built he took on the job of letting the world know of its attractiveness, he got artists to paint pictures of the scenery.

Sir William was a student, a deep not a superficial, student of every school of art. So much so that he could usually tell by a glance at a picture by either a modern or an old master the name of the man who painted it. In literature Sir Williams' taste ran to the works of men who leave their impress on their time.

Censorship Humor

Many Strange Discoveries Are Made by the Censors

Colonel Currie's amusing and very human stories of the censorship of letters written from the trenches are paralleled to some extent in recent London correspondence of the Manchester Guardian. The writer explains that the big schools, being in close touch with the front through so many of the boys holding commissions at the front, are almost daily the recipients of letters from the trenches. This explains, he tells us, the currency in the schools of censorship stories. To quote:

"Naturally enough the schoolboy turned officer is greatly tickled by finding himself a censor of other people's writing and many of the favorite stories in the schools are about strange discoveries made by these censors. One of them found out that six letters from soldiers to their wives and sweethearts were almost to a word the same. The officer was puzzled at this unanimity of sentiment until he found that one man had written so good a letter to his wife that he read passages aloud to the others, who, appreciating talent where they found it, asked for and got permission to copy it out for their own use, and a copy eventually lent to the men of another company for their use. It was said to be quite a common thing to find two letters from one man to two lady friends with no difference except in the address.

"One censor passed a letter which said, 'I am enclosing five shillings with this but I must tell you that it has to go through the censor's hands.' The censor testifies on a corner of the letter, 'The censor has withheld the temptation.'"

Disgruntled with Germany

Prof. Silver Says Austrian Sympathy Is With U.S. in Submarine Dispute

Prof. John A. Silver of Hobart college, who has been the guest of United States Ambassador Penfield at Vienna for several months, on his return to New York, said:

"I left Austria utterly disgruntled with the domineering methods of her Teutonic ally.

"Austrians always have been in sympathy with us and that sympathy was increased by the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Austrians resented this unwarranted and inhuman attack.

"Austria is cracking under the strain of the war.

"When the war began Germany sent in her commanders to direct the campaign and now there is not an army corps under the command of an Austrian."

Some Swell Show

Canadian Describes a Quaint Concert at the Front

Private K. Thomas, who is "somewhere in France" with the Canadian troops, in a letter to his brother in Barrow-in-Furness describes a concert given by the Canadian division behind the firing line. He says:

"We got an old schoolhouse and some canvas and painted scenes, and cut up some biscuit tins and made footlights. There were some instruments left in an old town hall that the Bosches had forgotten to take. I wonder at them leaving them as they are so fond of music. They had put their feet through the big drum, but that did not worry us. We borrowed piano, and it was 'some swell show.' The only thing to regret was that the place was too small and a lot of boys who did come four or five miles were unable to get in. We were asked to give it again, and we have agreed—that is, if nothing happens in the meantime. You see, if the Bosches think we are having a good time they send us a few shells as souvenirs for the artistes or anyone else who may get in the way."

The Scot in Canada

Sir Robert Borden, in a letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh expressing regret that his arrangements would not permit him to visit Scotland before he returned to Canada, said:

"Scotsmen here indeed filled a great place in the national life of our Dominion, and played a notable part in its development and upbuilding. Thus the people of Canada feel themselves bound by the closest associations with Scotland and with Edinburgh in particular.

German "Missionaries"

The official reports on the subject of the Germans in India, show that out of 1,104 known to be living in the country, 554 have been concentrated into one place of residence, but not interned, while 550 have been permitted to stay in their usual place of residence. A total of 591, out of the two classes, is composed of missionaries. When the war began it was soon discovered that the German missionaries were Germans first and missionaries afterwards.—Hamilton Times.

Friend—Well, how's the war affecting you?

Post-Cubist-Impressionist Sculptor—Not a bit, old chap. I never sold anything before it started—and I haven't since.

Thousands of Enemy Aliens in Canada

Government Census Shows 165,775 Persons of Enemy Birth

That there are 165,775 persons of enemy birth in Canada, this including Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Turks, is indicated by a special report on Canada's foreign born population, recently issued. The figures, which have been compiled from the last census returns, are of especial interest now that the country is at war. Montreal possesses 2,601 foreign born Germans, Austrians and Turks over twenty years of age, while there are 609 people in Berlin, Ont., who were born in Germany.

There are 121,430 Austro-Hungarians in the Dominion, this nationality largely predominating among those of alien enemy birth.

There are 39,577 German-born inhabitants and 4,768 who were born in Turkey or Syria. As regards subjects of allied countries, it may be pointed out that persons of French birth in Canada number 17,619, of Italian birth 34,729 and Russians 89,984. In view of the prominent part Bulgaria is playing in Balkan diplomacy just now, it is of interest that the number of Canadian inhabitants of Bulgarian birth is fixed at 1,666. That unhappy country, Belgium, has 7,975 of its citizens in the Dominion.

A curious fact noted is that in the city of Westmount only of all Canadian communities did the foreign-born females exceed the males.

Berlin the Objective

Allies Must Carry the War Into German Territory to Secure Victory

Belgium is almost completely under the heel of Germany, and a large part of France has passed temporarily into her control. In answer to all suggestions of peace from German sources it is said that so long as a German soldier remains in Belgium or France or Poland the allies will continue the fight.

The inference that the allies will have accomplished their task when they restore the European situation as it existed in August, 1914, must be repudiated. They will not be satisfied with driving back the invaders. They are determined to do some invading on their own account.

If they were to lay down their arms without carrying the war into German territory, the tremendous struggle would have ended in a sort of draw, and, reviewing the situation today,

a draw for Germany would be a victory, or at least the easiest approach to a victory that she can hope for.

Probably the allies would not be willing to sacrifice the lives of a hundred thousand men for the mere sentimental satisfaction of marching into Berlin, but if they were faced with this alternative, it would mean that Germany had not been utterly crushed, and utterly to crush Germany as a military power is something that

Britain, France, Russia and the British colonies are absolutely determined upon.

There may be some difference of opinion as to whether reprisals should be made, whether Germany should be dealt with on her own soil as she has dealt with Belgium and France; but this difference of opinion will disappear if Germany keeps up her present campaign of frightfulness, destroying through pure devilishness, historic landmarks, dropping bombs upon undefended cities, and murdering helpless non-combatants upon the high seas.

Arnold Bennett, who admits that personally he is against a policy of reprisals, says, after viewing

Rheims and Arras, that he would give a year's income to see Cologne in the same ruins.

If the war is not carried to some German cities as the Germans have carried the war to historic French and Belgian cities, the lesson of the war will not be burned into the German people; and unless this lesson is branded upon them it will have been a failure from the point of view of future civilization.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Valor of Our Fathers

Twelve months ago the Germans chose to assert and strove to believe that the valor of our fathers had departed from us. They have begun to learn what the race they so traduced can do and can endure. It is written large and plain in the trenches of Flanders and on the heights of Gallipoli. It will be writ deeper yet as the drafts which we are making on the manhood and on the inexhaustible resources of the empire give us fresh armies to fight on for what with one accord we hold to be the sacred cause of human liberty and of the world's civilization. No struggle less great than this could have brought out in equal fullness the latent qualities of the race. That the war has accomplished and is accomplishing it has proved that we are as we have ever been—the true sons of the men who have humbled all that strove for a lawless domination over Europe. Come what may, we shall "quit us like men."—London Times.

Flax Straw Will be in Demand

O. T. Hungerford of the Fibre Producing Company, an American firm, writes to Commissioner Scanderup, of Saskatoon, stating that before another crop of flax can be harvested there will be quite a demand for flax straw. He thinks therefore that if Saskatchewan farmers will take a little care with their present crop of straw, it will be to their advantage.

"They should cut their straw as near to the ground as possible," he writes, "and when they run it through the machine the concaves should be as open as possible yet hold the straw sufficient to break the seed ball. This would prevent breaking the straw so much as at present."

Facts and Figures

Liquor Traffic is the Enemy of Labor and a Burden to the Nation

People are slow to comprehend the immensity of the burden laid on their shoulders by the liquor traffic. Some time ago I made the statement that it cost five times as much to look after the mischief wrought by the liquor traffic as the revenue receives from it. I also said that if the money spent in drink were spent in useful articles, it would give employment to eight times as many men as are now engaged in the manufacture of liquor. That was easily done because I only stated what anyone can demonstrate mathematically for themselves. But that is much less than the real facts. Everyone knows that there is a great deal of expenditure and loss that cannot be calculated. For instance, very few know how much they give to private charities that are to a great extent made necessary by the drink habit. Losses by sickness, death, loss of time, loss by bad debts, etc., cannot be estimated. So that instead of being five times, it may possibly be double that amount.

Other places report a similar proportion. "Members of the Dauphin County Board of Poor Directors, Pennsylvania, have announced that caring for the victims of the liquor traffic costs Dauphin county, including the city of Harrisburg, more than five times as much as the revenue receives from the business. The revenues of the city and county from the liquor business amounts to \$34,315.00, while the two governments spend \$186,000.00 in partially remedying the harm that liquor does."

Professor Longacre of Washington, D.C., speaking at Atlantic City recently, said: "The liquor traffic is a revenue consumer. It takes five times as much to care for the criminals, paupers and orphans for which the saloon is responsible as the amount of the revenues paid to the government by the breweries and distilleries."

From a government report we find that there are 4,688 persons engaged in the breweries and distilleries. We also learn that there is one person employed in useful industries for every \$2,582 invested. From these figures anyone can prove that the hundred million dollars spent in drink would give employment to eight times four thousand six hundred and eighty-eight. And if you add to this the amount invested in liquor manufacture, the sum total would give employment to nearly twelve times the number of men employed in the breweries and distilleries. In every way the liquor traffic is the enemy of labor, a burden on the sober man and a menace to the nation.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Well, we were spared for the moment and cast into a loathsome dungeon, where we were overrun with vermin, great rats which we had constantly to drive off, and spiders whose bite was very painful.

"How long we lay without food I don't know; anyway, it seemed days. Perhaps it was only so many hours. Try lying in the pitch dark, fighting with nameless unseen terrors and see how many bitter years can be crammed into a minute. And yet we knew there was far worse to come. But for the fact that we were together and could cheer the black hours with the sound of each other's voices we should have gone mad. One moment we were cast down in the depths of gloom, the next we prayed for death; anon we laughed and sang sketches of gay songs. We were not insane, but were treading perilously near to the borderland.

"Then, after many years—or so it seemed to us—they fetched us again. We were not led into the banqueting-hall, but to a long, low vault-like place on the floor of which were two shallow tanks or baths covered over with a frame of iron, and from the frame of iron ran long sliding rods for all the world like a bird cage, only the sliding wires of the cage ran far into the room.

"Around these cages were glowing charcoal fires, the greater part of the sliding bars or wires growing red and incandescent from the heat. What did it mean?

"I wondered. Ah! I was very soon to know."

Tchigorsky drew a deep breath and a shudder passed over his powerful frame. The moisture on his forehead was not due to the heat alone.

"On a throne of stone the princess was seated. A few of the higher-grade priests were grouped around her. Evidently they had been discussing us, and had made up their minds. We were not going to be tried even.

"Stand there!" the princess commanded. "Dogs, do you want to live?"

Ralph Ravenspur said nothing. He was ever a man of few words.

"We have no desire to die," I replied. "Nothing that breathes ever has. Even if I were an old man with one foot in the grave the desire for life would be as strong upon me as it is now."

The princess smiled. I will not try to describe that smile. If you had seen it you would have given ten years of your life to forget it again.

"It is in your hands to live," the woman said; "it is for you to say whether or not you return to your people. But you shall not carry our cherished secrets to the West. You

shall live, you shall go free, but you shall take no memory of the past with you."

"I guessed at once what she meant. There were attendants upon the priests, poor fools who fetched and carried, who would undertake errands one at a time, but who had no reasoning powers, no wits of their own.

"They were not born idiots; they had been made so. They are put under drugs, a portion of the scalp removed, and then some fragment of the brain is destroyed. We could have our liberty if we chose but, at what price! We could go free, but for the rest of our lives we should never know the blessed light of reason again."

"I tell you it came to me like a cold shock and turned me faint and giddy. As I glanced at my companion I saw that he was ghastly as myself. What use was life to us under such conditions! And the fends were equal to the cruelty of getting us to consent to this operation and then detaining us afterwards. We should be a mockery among them and a warning to others.

"There was no reason to discuss this refined cruelty, this vile offer. We glanced at each other and shook our heads. Far better death than this. We knew how to die; we could have drawn our revolvers and shot each other then and there. But we did not. While there was life there was hope."

CHAPTER XL The Iron Cage

Tchigorsky made a long pause before he resumed his story. His nerves appeared to require composing. It was impossible to shake off the horror of the past. At length he went on again.

"I saw the cruel light flame into the eyes of the princess; I saw that she was pleased and yet sorry to learn our decision. She gave a sign and we were brought nearer to her.

"You understand what your refusal means," she said. "You have been here long enough to know how carefully our secrets are guarded and also how we punish those who try to read them. Where are those scripts?"

"We had no scripts and I said so. As a matter of fact, such formulae and papers as we had managed to become possessed of had been smuggled beyond Lassa to Ralph Ravenspur's servant, Elpick, who had conveyed them to a place of safety. But my statement was without effect.

"She turned sharply to her attendant.

"Strip them," she said, "and put them in the baths."

"We were going to learn then what those cages were for."

"There is no need to remove our clothing," I cried. "We will do it ourselves!"

"I was afraid our revolvers should be discovered, or the cartridges be rendered useless by immersion. Ralph seemed to understand, for, like myself, he quickly discarded his robes and slippers and professed himself to be ready.

"Then the grating was raised and we were placed on our backs in a shallow bath formed in the shape of a coffin, and not more than ten inches deep. At first the baths were empty, but gradually they were filled with water until we had to raise our faces and press them against the bars to breathe. I thought that we were to be suffocated in this shallow water—a dreadful idea that filled me with stifling anxiety—but there was worse to come."

Again Tchigorsky paused and wiped his brow.

"The suspense was torture; the terrible uncertainty of what was going to happen was agony. Imagine being drowned with a bare half-inch of water over your lips and nostrils. I turned my head a fraction of an inch on one side, and then I saw that the water could not rise quite high enough to drown me without overflowing the edge of the bath. Evidently this was but the first chapter in the book of lessons. We could breathe by placing our faces against the bars. What next?"

"There was no occasion to ask the question. Though my heart was drumming like the wings of an imprisoned fly, and though there was the roar of a furnace in my ears, I could make out the crack and rattle of machinery, and the bars over the cage began to move. My face, to escape the water, was so closely pressed to the bars that the friction was painful."

"The bars slid along, and as they did so, I remembered the long projecting ends which were glowing yellow and blue in the braziers. My heart ceased drumming and then seemed to stand still for a moment. I had guessed the riddle. A second later and the horizontal bars over my face were white hot.

"Here was the situation, then—I had either to press my face against those cruel bars or drown in a few inches of water. Could the mind of man imagine a more diabolical torture? I cried aloud; I believe my friend did also, but I cannot say. My face flinched involuntarily from the scar of the blistering iron; I held my breath till the green and red stars

danced before my eyes.

"Flesh and blood could stand it no longer, and I was literally bound to raise my head. Into the flesh, as you have seen for yourself, those hot barriers pressed, while I filled my lungs with a deep draught of delicious air. But the agony was so great that I had to go down again. The water cooled the burns for the moment, but you can imagine how it intensified the agony afterwards.

"When I raised myself again the bars were cool. But only for an instant, for they came hot once more, this time in a horizontal direction. The same ghastly business was enacted; again there was the sense of semi-suffocation, again the long draught of pure air and the pain from the bars. And then, while wondering, half-delirious, how long it could last, something gave way and I fainted.

"That I deemed to be death; but it was nothing of the kind. When I came to I was lying on the floor writhing in agony from my wounds. Fortunately I had not lost my sight, nor had Ralph at that time. He was to discover later that the injuries received were fatal to his eyes.

"He was lying by my side and groaning with pain like myself. A more hideous and more repulsive sight than my companion's face I never wish to look upon. And doubtless he had the same thoughts of me. But I did not think of that at the moment.

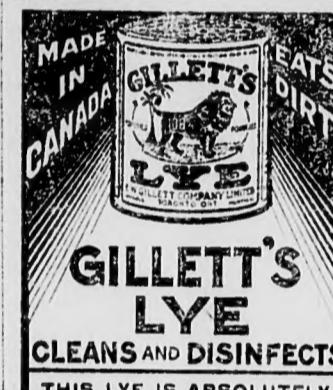
"We were alone. I staggered to my feet and across to the door. It was fastened, of course. For a time we were too maddened by pain to take heed of anything, but gradually reason came back to us. My first idea was of revenge. Ralph had grasped for his revolver and his revolver was in his hand.

"Heaven help the first man who comes in!" he yelled.

"Like a drunken lunatic, I applauded the sentiment. For a minute we were both mad as the drugged Malay who runs amuck. Fortunately nobody did come in for some time, and gradually wiser counsels prevailed. We slipped into our garments and hid our revolvers. Then from raging madmen we passed to tears. We were so spent and exhausted that we cried like little children.

"But men like ourselves are not easily daunted. The pain was still great, but it only stimulated our desire to live and gain the better of those who had so cruelly used us. Later a priest conducted us into another room, where the princess awaited us.

(To be Continued)



Canadian Shells Help in Drive
That the Canadian shell manufacturers are doing vitally important services in support of the great offensive just begun by the British, French and Belgians on the western front is indicated by the way in which they are now helping to feed the British guns, and the success of the allies depends on the sustained effectiveness of their artillery. Canadian workshops are producing one million empty shells per month and 17,441 shells per day with fixed ammunition. The latter will be increased to 50,000 per day in the near future.

There was no occasion to ask the question. Though my heart was drumming like the wings of an imprisoned fly, and though there was the roar of a furnace in my ears, I could make out the crack and rattle of machinery, and the bars over the cage began to move. My face, to escape the water, was so closely pressed to the bars that the friction was painful.

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disappeared.

"How was it done?"
He meant parks and office buildings. I was prepared to see some feminine loveliness."

Hoax—I wonder where they get their submarine crews?

Joa—Dunno; but I suppose in the low dives would be a good place to look for 'em.

"That old grouch certainly had his living room appropriately decorated."

"How was it done?"
"Mostly in fretwork."

The Man—If you are so forgetful, how is it you remember me?

The Girl—Lots of times I remember little things when the big ones escape my notice.

What Britain Has Done

American Paper Pays a Splendid Tribute to Britain's Part in the War

The Wall Street Journal gives a very striking answer to the question: What has Great Britain done? It points out that while her navy, her financial credit and a small expeditionary army were all that were asked by the allies, she has swept the seas of German commerce, placed upwards of a million men in the field, and got another two millions in readiness; has lent her allies more than \$2,000,000,000 and has conquered every German colony except the Cameroons. Continuing, the Wall Street Journal says:

"By her own enlightened system of colonial government the Boers have wiped out the German colony in Southwest Africa, the French Canadians are fighting on the Belgian frontier, the Irish are, characteristically, fighting in the thickest of the fray, and the supposed sedition Hindus and Mohammedans are clearing up all the German political gains in Turkish Asia. And there is more than this. If it were not for the British mastery of the seas, where would our own export trade be? Even with an uncertainty on the ocean, the trade which our short-sighted politicians give to the allies, because Germany is in no position to receive it, would not exist at all. To leave out the argument the inviolability of treaties and the rights of neutral and peaceful nations, all the moral issues involved, on the plain question of advantage to our present and future interests, can we ask ourselves, with any show of consistency or plausibility, what has Great Britain done?"

Do You Think of Safety

Get the Safety Habit and Pass It Along for the Benefit of Others

When you leave your home for your day's work, do you remember that constant care is necessary? Do you, when you arrive at the office, factory, or shop, bear in mind your own safety and that of others? To think first of safety means consideration for others; it means lives spared and fewer vacant chairs.

Most accidents can be prevented, but what is each one of us doing to prevent accidents? We must not expect that care will be taken for our safety and never take thought for that of another.

It is estimated that a man's average earning power is \$700 per annum. Some of us receive more and some less, but whatever we earn each year will be reduced after a serious accident and will be stopped by death. What are you going to do about it? The obvious thing to do is to learn safety—to insist upon others doing their work in the safe way—to point out to the proper officials unsafe practices and unsafe machines—to take no chances. It may seem unnecessary to tell you this, but what of each year's toll of life and limb? Get the safety habit and pass it along as an heritage to the children.—Bulletin by Ontario Safety League.

Preparing for Spring

Home Gardens and Vacant Lots Should Have Autumn Cultivation

Custom or habit alone explains the fact that the home gardener almost universally leaves his garden plot in a neglected condition until spring. No attempt is made to prepare for the next season's planting.

If the farmer were to follow this system, the results would be disastrous. In the spring he would find himself with wet and heavy land, would be unable to work it and the dew would mean late crops, if any at all.

The gardener should be dug in autumn, the earth loose. If new soil is being used, the sod should be turned under a depth of four inches to ensure rotting. Vines, dead leaves, or weeds should be burned, and the ashes, together with a quantity of good stable manure, if available, should be dug well in.

The results of attention to his land in the autumn will fully repay the home gardener in the saving of time in the spring and in increased production.

The amount of prize money for officers and men of the navy which has accumulated during the war is said by the Morning Post to be \$20,000,000. None of this has been distributed, and the Post makes the complaint that purchases by the government of confiscated cargoes deprives the navy of prize money.

The Man—If you are so forgetful, how is it you remember me?

The Girl—Lots of times I remember little things when the big ones escape my notice.

For Rural Fire Prevention

Suggestions For Reducing Fire Loss on the Farm and in the Village

Farmers and villagers should be among the most active of fire protectionists. While most villages have some fire fighting system, few have paid departments. Living isolated from auto pumping fire engines, chemical and other apparatus, and fire alarm boxes, the farmer or the villager must constitute himself an individual fire department. It is in the autumn and winter when the stoves, the open fireplaces and the kerosene lamps come into use that the fire danger is greatest. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

Many country and village homes have a "store room" into which, during the cold months, rubbish and debris are thrown indiscriminately. Newspapers, rags, old clothes, etc., constituting the most inflammable collection, are thrown into this room, usually the worst—from the fire protection standpoint—in the house. Most villagers use the kerosene lamp or possibly a tallow candle while searching in the cellar or store room. The lamp or candle is put down, a rat runs out and, in the excitement, especially if a woman is present, the light is frequently knocked over and a blaze is almost certain to result. Water is hard to get, pumps freeze up and the farmer or villager is powerless when the fire develops.

During the summer, English sparrows carry nest making material into cracks and crannies, building nests close to chimneys and flues. Chimney swallows, nesting in the stacks, knock the mortar from the bricks and make holes through which sparks find their way to the sparrow's nest. A mysterious fire results, generally on the coldest night of the year.

All flues and chimneys should be examined before the fires are lighted in autumn. Water should be drawn at night and placed in pails where it will not freeze. Roofs should be examined and cleared of curling shingles and other spark catchers. The store room should be the most carefully kept room in the house. Rats, mice and squirrels should be cleared out. Lanterns should be kept filled, cleaned and with wicks of proper length. A dirty, short-wick lantern, full of oil, is a bad fire hazard.

All dead herbage should be removed from the house and outbuildings. Sparks travel far on a winter gale, and, alighting on dry herbage, are dangerous. Bonfires are a bane. Most persons who have large yards could well afford to build a small furnace of brick, covering the stack with wire netting, and thus burn the refuse without danger. Smoking about barns should be prohibited and lanterns placed where stock cannot kick them over. At all times, lanterns should be kept in a safe place. A small electric torch is a good investment where hay and fodder must be reached in the darkness. Matches should be kept in a tin box tightly covered and placed out of the reach of small children. No member of the family should search in cupboards or drawers with a match for a light. This is an imperative rule which is frequently violated.

Where wood is the heating fuel, there should be a wire front over the fireplace to stop the sparks. Where coal is used, a wide fender will often stop a threatened blaze. Coal, "snapping" out into the room, causes many fires. The place for ashes is a metal can, and the place for the can is where its sides will not come into contact with wood. Because they do not show sparks, is no reason for believing that wood or coal ashes are not dangerous. Remember that ashes, especially the finer kinds, hold heat for a long time.

The foregoing cautions may seem simple but are frequently forgotten. It is the unusual that often happens. Teachers in village and country schools should educate the children to think of the dangers. One sharp-eyed boy is as good as a fire department.

If Any Are Left

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says a Berlin telegram announces that Emperor Wilhelm has decided that the uniform of the German army in peace times shall be field gray, the same color used in time of war.

Things Rosy in Germany

The number of bankruptcies in Germany from July to September of this year was 981, as compared with 1,604 during the same period of last year. The Overseas News Agency announces.

Photographer's Assistant—Mrs. Van Perkins complains that her portrait don't look like her.

Photographer—Complain, does she? She ought to be grateful.

SEE THE COCKSHUTT AGENT FOR
"Canada" Feed Cutters and "Perfection" Grain Tanks
Highest Quality of Material—Best Value For Your Money

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure



Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood.

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of
over 60 years experience in
the match making business.

EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck
on any rough surface, is war-
anted to give a steady, clear
light, first stroke.

**The E. B. Eddy Co.
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Hull, Canada

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big
laundry bills. Wash it with soap and
water. All storms or direct. State style
and size. For 25¢ we will mail you.

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FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel OUT OF SORTS, "GOT THE BLUES",
or are from SIDES, BLADDER, RIBS, ETC.,
CHRONIC DISEASES, ETC., etc., write for
FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON
these diseases and WONDERFUL CURE affected by
THE NEW ENGLISH REMEDY, and described
in **THERAPION**, yourself if it is
the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE
No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLEUR,
MED. CONSULTANT, STOCKHOLM, HAMPTON, ENGLAND.
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Missed Something

Mrs. McGreevy was a dinner guest one evening where a noted explorer was the attraction. Being of a somewhat languid turn of mind, she paid more attention to her dinner than to the conversation. After dinner was over she turned to one of the guests and asked:

"What was that tiresome old explorer talking about?"

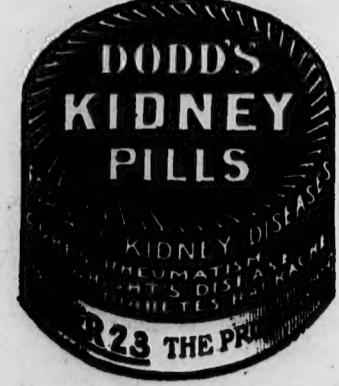
"Progressive Patagonia," was the reply.

"Really?" asked Mrs. McGreevy with sudden interest. "And how do you play it?"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Finland has an area of 144,249 miles, of which one-seventh is water on account of the innumerable lakes in the interior. At the end of 1914 its population amounted to 3,196,700, divided among eight Lains, or governments. Of the population of the Grand Duchy, less than one-sixth live in the cities, of which there are only fifteen having more than 5,000 inhabitants. Helsingfors, the largest city, has a population of 164,000.

In a great hurry he took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "Mrs. Brown, Liverpool street—I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read will; I believe we are his heirs—John Back. The clerk having counted the words said: "There are two too many, sir." "All right; cut out 'with grief,' was the answer.



23 THE P

W. N. U. 1078

Lower Rates for Grain

Committee Dealing With Ocean Transport for Crop

The sub-committee of the cabinet appointed recently to deal with ocean transport for the Canadian crop and secure lower rates, has cabled, through its secretary, W. Sanford Evans, for the rates on wheat existing between Great Britain and the other countries competing with Canada. The purpose is to ascertain whether Canada is being discriminated against in the rates. Only in such a contingency, it is said, does the committee consider that it can have any regulating powers.

It is stated that the rates from Australia and the United States are practically the same as from Canada, that the rate from India is slightly lower on account of the smaller demand for transports at present, but that the rate from Argentina is considerably higher than from Canada.

The committee holds that, unless the rates are discriminating against Canada, it is difficult to say whether the increase is borne by the producer here or by the consumer in England.

As to securing sufficient tonnage at reasonable rates, it is claimed that Britain can not be expected to commandeer ships for wheat from Canada. It is contended Britain is not purchasing the wheat crop as a whole, and is ready to secure her wheat supply wherever she can do so more cheaply with preference, other things being equal, for the dominions. It is contended that if Great Britain commanded ships for Canada she would have to do the same for Australia and the other dominions.

TORTURING SCIATICA

A Severe Sufferer Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Fierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being drawn through the flesh—in the thigh; perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture. But the sufferer need not grow discouraged for there is a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, which soothes and strengthens the feeble nerves, and thus frees them from pain and restores the sufferer to cheerful activity. In proof we give the statement of Mr. Thos. D. Lester, Wapella, Sask., who says: "I was attacked with sciatica which gradually grew worse until I was confined to my bed; for three months I had to be shifted and turned in my bed as I was utterly unable to help myself. I suffered the greatest torture from the fierce, stabbing pains that accompanied every movement. I consulted several doctors and took drugs and medicines until I was nauseated, but without getting any benefit, and I began to believe I would be a continuous sufferer. Finally I was prevailed upon to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for about six weeks I was able to get out of bed. From that on I kept steadily improving and until I was free from this terrible and painful malady."

The most stubborn cases of sciatica will yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if the treatment is persisted in. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Daily Grind

The man on the farm wants to get into town so as to get rid of the "daily grind" of farm life.

The man in the city wants to get "back to the farm" to escape the "daily grind" of the city. And so it goes, everybody trying to escape their own grind. And yet no man ever make a success in life in any spot or place who was looking for a chance to escape the grind.—Victoria Times.

Indefinite

Mrs. Snooker—Men make me tired. Mrs. Swayback—What's the matter now?

Mrs. Snooker—My husband saw Mrs. Keedick yesterday and I asked him what she had on, and he replied, "Oh, clothes!"—From *Stray Stories*.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"You criticize us," said the Chinese visitor, "yet I see all your women have their feet bandaged."

"That is epidemic," it was explained to him gently, "which broke out in 1914. Those are called spats."

"You look blue and discouraged, old man."

"I'm not myself this morning."

"Well, that's nothing to feel so bad about."

GETTING BETTER AFTER SICKNESS

*Nothing has ever
equaled or compared
with the medicinal fats
in Scott's Emulsion to
arrest the decline, invigorate
the blood, strengthen the
nervous system, aid the appetite
and restore the courage
of better health.*

*Scott's Emulsion is
pure health-build-
ing food, without
harmful drugs.*

TRY IT
11-41

Giant Infant Industry

Moving Pictures Have a Splendid In- fluence For Good

The moving picture, our latest industry, is fast assuming giant proportions. Few appreciate its real magnitude, and its influence on our present life and society. In New York alone statistics show more than 40,000 employed in the industry. In the country at large these figures would easily reach 100,000, or one-thousandth of our entire population. Eighteen thousand theatres are devoted to showing the picturization of the scenarios in the silent drama, and more than 15,000 persons daily attend a movie performance. One million dollars a day is said to pass into the box offices and 150,000 operate the machines for producing the films on the scenes.

Our last infant industry seems never to have worn swaddling clothes. It sprang into manhood at a bound, and its growth is tremendous daily. The success of the movies comes from the fact that the action is swift, tense, moving. It depicts all classes and conditions, not through the eye of the dramatist, but through the truthful, never lying eye of the camera. The people realize that this is life in its sterner realities, and conditions as they really exist. Add to this the stimulating fact that right is always triumphant, that evil is always given the wages of sin, that truth is mighty and always prevails, and one sees why the moving pictures are a splendid influence and profitable investment.—Philadelphia Press.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mather Graves' Worm Exterminator that accompanied every movement. I consulted several doctors and took drugs and medicines until I was nauseated, but without getting any benefit, and I began to believe I would be a continuous sufferer. Finally I was prevailed upon to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for about six weeks I was able to get out of bed. From that on I kept steadily improving and until I was free from this terrible and painful malady."

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Exciting Times at the Front

LETTERS FROM A DIDSBURY BOY

The following very interesting letters were received last week by Mr. G. B. and Miss Eva Sexsmith from Private Geo. Sexsmith from "Somewhere in France." The letters are written in his usual humorous manner and make fine reading, and, it will be noticed, there is a fine spirit of courage and good feeling in the letters despite the dangers with which they are surround ed.

Oct. 13, 1915

DEAR DAD:—"Here we are, here we are, here we are again." How's everybody? Am still able to sit up and squint along a musket barrel and hope sincerely that everyone at home is able "to hold down their own little parts" with the same "degree" of health.

Are beginning to consider ourselves "old campaigners," as we have been under fire several times. I thought I was getting a little too old to be very agile but during our first LITTLE bombardment I found that I was still able to show "some speed". I defy all the famous champion acrobats to perform the same feats in the same length of time and come through half as dirty and as whole and sound as I did.

It is wonderful the "stunts" a fellow can "pull off" when a trifle excited. I can find plenty of cover behind a blade of grass without any trouble, also disguise myself as a stone and look real natural. "Necessity is the mother of invention." I can fully understand that little saying now. I can almost tell when a German "pulls the trigger" on one of the big guns which throws the "Jack Johnsons" and "Coal boxes" and can hear them almost leave the gun—then I start looking around for something to get under, lots of time to do this as you can hear them a long way off. They are not half as bad as they are painted. It is the explosion and the looks that make you think that they are somewhat troublesome. Unless they actually hit the trench they do no damage except dig up some earth. The coal boxes are about the same except for the dense cloud of smoke which it emits after the explosion.

When marching to the trenches and through country the Germans had been over, we passed through village after village absolutely shelled to the ground—some houses would perhaps be left standing and in some of the villages people would still be residing, even in villages near the firing line which are in some cases shelled every day. It is strange that all civilians have not been cleared out before this as the country is simply infested with spys and, what we think, farmers by day and snipers by night.

The lust to kill has become so installed into the people, in the vicinity of the firing line, that they get a rifle and ammunition, camp in a hay stack, and when they get the chance will shoot anybody—it matters not. In one case some Canadians were occupying reserve trenches and every once in a while a man would be shot IN THE BACK. Some distance in the rear a FARMER was plowing and the Canucks put a guard to watch him. It was found that nearly every round he made he went to a nearby haystack and took a shot. They of course took him prisoner, and also took a bunch of ammunition and a rifle hid in the hay stack. This is one of many instances. This may not pass the censor but I do not see why it shouldn't.

How is everything going in Didsbury? Tell Eva I got her parcel and

letter and answered it the following day. I mention this because mail seems to have an inclination to go astray. It goes through so many post-offices that I guess a lot gets lost.

Ask the "kids" if they have been sending "The Pioneer" as you said before that they had taken the HEAVY responsibility of sending it to me.

GEORGE

OCTOBER 10TH, 1915:

Have been in the rest camp about four days—they call it a rest camp but (Continued on page 3)

AUCTION SALE

A. MILLER

Under instructions from Mr. W. A. Miller, I will sell by Public Auction in J. V. Berscht's store on Osler Street, West of Rosebud Hotel, on

Monday, November 15th

the following, consisting of:

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc.—Piano, Mable range, cooking utensils, cooking stove and heating stove, iron bed spring and mattress, 1 3/4 iron bed springs and mattress, child's crib, cot and mattress, rocker, 2 stools, high chair, extension dining table, 2 kitchen tables, bureau with mirror, 2 dressers and commodes, ball rug, rug 10 x 12, wash boiler, wringer, large quantity of dishes, a quantity of halters and other articles too numerous to mention.

As Mr. Miller is leaving the country everything will be sold.

Sale at 1:30 p.m. sharp

TERMS CASH

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED, Auctioneer Clerk

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LANDS

Pursuant to judgment and final order made in an action in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, there will be offered for sale by Parker Reed, Auctioneer, at his office at Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 4th day of December, A.D. 1915, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, namely,

The South West quarter of Section Twenty-seven, (27), Township Thirty, (30), Range Twenty-six, (26) West of the Fourth Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, (160) more or less, excepting thereout seventy-one (.71) hundredths of an acre, more or less, for a roadway, and the North-West Quarter of section Twenty-two (22), Township Thirty (30), Range Twenty-six, West of the Fourth (4th) Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, more or less, reserving unto His Majesty, his successors and assigns, from both of the above parcels of land, all mines and minerals.

The Plaintiff is advised that the said lands are located about nine miles from Acre; that of the said lands eighty (80) acres have been under cultivation; that there is a good creek running through both quarter-sections, and that the same is well adapted for mixed farming, and that there are the following buildings thereon; Frame house, barn, granary and store house.

TERMS

THE Purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit of 15% of the purchase price to the plaintiff, or its solicitors, the balance to be paid to the Clerk of this Honourable Court within ninety days without interest; or at the option of the purchaser, 15% to be paid down at the time of sale as aforesaid, 50% within ninety days without interest, and the balance in three equal installments, payable respectively in six, nine and twelve months from the date of sale, with interest at 8% per annum.

Should the purchaser so request at the time of sale, a portion of the balance up to 40% of the purchase price (but not to exceed \$1000.00) may be adjusted by executing a mortgage, to the plaintiff, on the usual form of the company, for ten years, re-payable in ten consecutive annual installments, with interest at the rate of 8% payable half-yearly.

Upon payment of the deposit of 15% the purchaser shall have immediate possession of the property, and upon payment of the whole of the purchase price shall be entitled to a transfer or vesting order.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale shall be the standing condition as approved by the court.

Further particulars will be made known on the date of the sale and can be obtained on application to CLARKE, CARSON, AND MACLEOD, Calgary, Alta., Solicitors for the plaintiff.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 5th day of October, A.D. 1915.

"LAURENCE J. CLARKE," Clerk of the Court.

Approved "L. F. Clarry," N.C.

—64388.

Fight or Pay

WHAT DID YOU DO--

to help the Empire's cause last yea? Were you satisfied with yourself? Did you not afterwards think you could have done more? Don't you think you can do more this year?

THERE'S ANOTHER FELLOW--

who would go if he were sure his wife and children would be looked after in his absence. Help to send him by subscribing liberally to the Patriotic Fund when they call upon you to do so.

CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO., LTD.

FOR SALE

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual installments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final installment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

REID & SIMPSON

will pay highest prices for

Hides

— AND —

Furs

and pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS CHARGES

Write for Price List

Calgary, Alberta



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 60 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS

In the Estate of Laura Russen Ingham, late of Elkton, Alberta, Spinster, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Laura Russen Ingham, who died on the 25th July, 1915, are required to file with the undersigned by the 30th November, 1915 a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Public Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 15th October, 1915.

THE TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED, Public Administrator, 220 Eighth Avenue, West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, H. A. HOWARD, Manager

Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00

7 LOAVES FOR 50c

2 LOAVES FOR 15c

Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas::

Excursions To Great Britain

November 15th to December 31st

Limit Five Months

By all Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will gladly give all particulars and reserve sleeping car and Steamship berths.

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, CALGARY

Registrar

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

An ideal stock or mixed farming 1-2 section of land; 160 acres broken, 100 acres seeded to timothy, balance was in crop this year. 6 room frame house, frame stable and other outbuildings. Drilled well at the house with excellent water, and running stream and pasture. Farm is all fenced and cross fenced. About seven miles southwest of Didsbury. Will sell on very easy terms or exchange for smaller farm. Apply to A. D. Lamont, Box 207, Olds.

We need the money. Lost, Strayed or Etray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer--they bring results.